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AMERICAN SAMOA



A GENERAL REPORT BY THE GOVERNOR



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HARBOR OF PAGO PAGO, SAMOA.

AMERICAN SAMOA



A GENERAL REPORT
BY THE GOVERNOR



WASHINGTON
1913

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAGO PAGO,
American Samoa, June 22, 1912.

From: Governor.

To: Secretary of the Navy.

Subject: Report for information of the general public on American Samoa.

In compliance with the department's letter of February 14, 1912, there is submitted herewith a general report on conditions in American Samoa.

Excerpts have been made from various reports, principally one by Col. A. B. Steinberger to the Secretary of State, in 1873, and those made to the governor by officers of the civil government.

W. M. CROSE.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.

The Samoan group of islands extends, in latitude, from $13^{\circ} 26'$ south to $14^{\circ} 22'$ south, and in longitude, from $169^{\circ} 29'$ west to $172^{\circ} 48'$ west.

American Samoa comprises the "Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich."

The Islands of American Samoa, from east to west, are: Rose Island, Manua, Olosega, Ofu, Tutuila, and Aunu'u. The islands of Manua, Olosega, and Ofu are generally known as "Manua," and the island of Aunu'u is embraced in the name "Tutuila." Rose Island is a coral atoll, uninhabited and of practically no value.

The Islands of German Samoa are: Upolu, Savaii, and the small and rather insignificant islands Apolina and Manono, lying between the other two islands. Upolu is the most important island of German Samoa, although Savaii is the largest.

The island of Upolu has always been the most important island of the group, politically and commercially. The Samoan kings lived there, and the most important wars were waged on that island, although the other islands were also often the scene of hostilities. It was customary for Tutuila and Savaii to send warriors to Upolu to take part in the general wars. From very early days the Manua group held aloof from the other islands and did not take part in their politics or wars. It had its own king, Tuimanua, and an independent government.

The location of Tutuila will be better understood from the following table of distances:

Distances from Pago Pago to—	Miles.
San Francisco.....	4, 160
San Diego.....	4, 190
Panama.....	5, 737
Punta Arenas.....	5, 197
Hongkong.....	4, 868
Yokohama.....	4, 072
Honolulu.....	2, 263
Auckland, New Zealand.....	1, 580
Sydney, New South Wales.....	2, 354
Suva, Fiji.....	680
Apia, German Samoa.....	77

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

Very little is known of the early history of the Samoan Islands. The earliest notice we have of them is the visit of the Dutch "Three Ship Expedition," under Roggewein, in 1722. The French explorers followed: Bougainville in 1768, and La Perouse in 1787. During the

visit of the latter at the small village of Asu, in Tutuila, a boat's crew of the Frenchmen and M. de Langle, one of the officers, were massacred while on shore.

In 1791 the British war vessel *Pandora* visited the islands.

In 1830 the London Missionary Society established a mission in one of the Samoan Islands, and followed that up by extensive operations in all the islands.

The United States exploring expedition, under the command of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, United States Navy, made the first scientific investigations in the islands, in 1839. This expedition, composed of six vessels, was equipped for the particular purpose of surveying and exploring the unfrequented islands of the South Seas. A staff of competent civilian scientists was on board, and the ships (all naval vessels) were prepared for accurate survey work. The surveys then made of the Samoan Islands, though necessarily hurried ones, are the basis of our charts to-day, and no general survey of the islands of American Samoa has since been made. The data obtained by the surveyors and scientists were published, and were, for many years the only authentic information to be found anywhere relative to these islands.

As early as 1850 England, Germany, and the United States were represented by commercial agents in Apia, Samoa. During the next 20 years Germans and Englishmen were more forward than the Americans in establishing trading stations, acquiring land, and developing intimate relations with the natives. Americans took very little interest in Samoa at this time.

In 1872 Commander Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, commanding the U. S. S. *Narragansett*, visited Pago Pago, and made an agreement with Mauga, the highest chief of Tutuila, in which Mauga expressed his desire for the friendship and protection of the United States, and granted to the United States the exclusive privilege of establishing a naval station in Pago Pago Harbor. Commander Meade made this treaty on his own responsibility.

In May, 1872, President Grant communicated this agreement to the Senate, saying that he would not hesitate to recommend its approval, but for the protection to which it seemed to pledge the United States, which was not in accord with the foreign policy of our Government. The Senate took no action on the agreement.

Naval officers had long recognized the strategic value of Pago Pago, with its magnificent harbor, and its situation at the crossroads of the Pacific trade routes from North America to Australia, and from Panama and South America to the Orient, and that a coaling station at this point would be of inestimable value to the United States.

In 1873, in response to a public demand for more information about the Samoan Islands, the Department of State sent Col. A. B. Steinberger as special agent to the Samoan Islands, to report upon their condition, which report was submitted in the latter part of the year 1873, and transmitted to Congress in April, 1874.

Steinberger was sent back to Samoa a second time, carrying a letter from the President and some presents to the chiefs of Samoa, his official relations with the United States being severed when the letter and the presents were delivered. Steinberger formed a government for Samoa, of which he became premier (practically "dictator"). It was said, and probably with cause, that Steinberger had promised

the Samoans the protection of the United States. The State Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, March 28, 1876, transmitted all the correspondence in Steinberger's case to Congress, and repudiated any agreement which Steinberger may have made with Samoa as without authority.

In 1876 Steinberger's government fell into difficulties with the foreign Governments at Apia, particularly that of England, and he was deported in the English gunboat *Barracouta*—Capt. Stevens commanding—in an arbitrary and illegal manner. Capt. Stevens resigned his commission after an investigation into his conduct.

The government of Steinberger was the best the Samoans had ever had. It collapsed after his deportation.

In 1877 the chiefs of all Samoa sent Mamea as ambassador to the United States to conclude a treaty, hoping at least to obtain the protection of the United States. He was unsuccessful in this particular object, as the people of the United States were not ready to assume such serious obligations.

In January, 1878, Mamea concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce at Washington, the first treaty ever entered into by Samoa, and which contained formal definition of the relations of the United States to the Samoan Group:

Naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and using the port of Pago Pago and establishing therein and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial marine, and the Samoan Government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within said port adverse to such rights of the United States or restrictive thereof.

The fifth article provided that should any difference arise between Samoa and another Government at peace with the United States, "the Government of the latter will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting those differences upon a satisfactory and solid foundation."

The United States here made the first departure from its policy of avoiding entanglements with foreign Governments, which entanglements, as a matter of fact, came very quickly. The treaty was ratified by both the United States and Samoa during the year 1878.

In 1879 treaties were concluded between Germany and Samoa and between England and Samoa, by which Germany was granted a coaling station at Saluafata, Upolu, and England was granted one at a place to be later determined. The treaties were otherwise much similar to the one concluded with the United States.

In 1885 Dr. Stuebul, the German consul general, took possession of all the land within the municipality of Apia, in the name of his Government, which action was the cause of much disorder. In conformity with our treaty with Samoa, "to employ its good offices," proposals were made to Germany and England for them to authorize their diplomatic representatives in Washington to consult with the Secretary of State with a view to the establishment of order. A conference was held at Washington in June and July, 1887, which was adjourned in July until autumn in order to allow the foreign ministers to consult with their home Governments, it being understood that in the meantime the status quo would be preserved. Almost immediately after the adjournment, the German Government, through its representatives in Samoa, declared war on the Samoan King, Malietoa, who was dethroned and deported; Tamasese was declared to be

King, with Brandeis, a German, as adviser. This action of Germany, declared to be a lack of consideration of the United States, aroused adverse feeling in our country.

In September, 1888, many of the Samoan people revolted against Tamasese and chose Mataafa as King, and a war ensued. The Germans in Samoa deported Tamasese. The feeling in the United States against Germany was accentuated. Five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress for the protection of the interests of the United States. The American squadron in Samoa was reenforced.

On March 15, 1889, there were gathered in the harbor of Apia, the American ships *Trenton* (the flagship of Rear-Admiral Kimberley), *Vandalia*, and *Nipsic*; the British ship *Calliope*; the German ships *Adler*, *Eber*, and *Olga*. A hurricane developed on that day, and by the evening of March 16 only one of those seven vessels remained afloat—the *Calliope*, which by her superior power and by magnificent seamanship, was enabled to put to sea in the face of the hurricane. This frightful disaster did much to bring about a settlement of Samoan affairs.

On June 14, 1889, the Berlin general act was concluded, and was later agreed to by Samoa. This act, after declaring the independence and neutrality of the Samoan Islands, and stipulating for the provisional recognition of Malietoa Laupepa as King, provided for the establishment of a government. The principal feature of the Government was a supreme court, the chief justice to be appointed by the three powers, or, failing agreement, by the King of Norway and Sweden. A municipal government for Apia was provided, and also a land commission, to settle the very troublesome questions of titles to lands.

From the Samoan standpoint the new Government was not a success from the start, caused in some degree by the dilatory methods of the first chief justice. The strained relations between the German residents and the British and American residents of Upolu continued. The Mataafa party was never reconciled to the recognition of Malietoa Laupepa as King. War broke out in 1893, Mataafa rebelling against the authority of King Malietoa, and many lives were sacrificed. Mataafa, with 12 of his chiefs, was deported to the German island of Jaluit, the three powers concurring and sharing in the expense of maintenance. The Mataafa followers still maintained an organization, however, and were ready to rebel again when opportunity offered.

In 1898 King Malietoa died. By agreement among the powers, made before the death of Malietoa, Mataafa was brought back to Samoa very shortly after Malietoa's death occurred, he having signed an agreement to abide by the law of Samoa and not to engage in hostilities against the Government. The Berlin general act had made provision that the successor to the King should be selected by the Samoans according to their customs, and, failing a selection, that the chief justice of Samoa should decide as to which claimant should be King, this decision to be final. The method of selecting a King was not set forth. The Samoans could not come to any agreement as to the successor of Malietoa; there was no provision in Samoan customs that the majority should rule. The followers of Malietoa Tanu and of Mataafa, the rival claimant, were armed and ready for war.

After some months of this uncertainty, the decision was referred to the chief justice, who decided in favor of Malietoa Tanu. Mataafa proclaimed himself King, and opened hostilities, abetted more or less openly by the Germans, who refused to recognize Malietoa. Mataafa gained the ascendancy and the consuls of the three powers recognized a temporary provisional government under Mataafa. This step was taken by the consuls to avoid further bloodshed.

The United States flagship *Philadelphia*, Rear Admiral Albert Kautz in command, arrived in Apia in March, 1899. At a conference between officers commanding the naval vessels of the three powers, and the consuls, it was decided that Mataafa must withdraw from Apia and cease hostilities, and that Malietoa Tanu was legally the King. The German consul general and the officer commanding the German cruiser *Falke* dissented, and openly opposed by proclamation the orders issued by Admiral Kautz.

In the hostilities which ensued Mataafa's forces and villages were shelled by the American and British men-of-war.

On April 1, 1899, a force of marines and sailors from those vessels was ambushed near Apia while attempting to destroy some native villages, and two American officers, one British officer, two American sailors, and one British sailor were killed and five men were wounded. Other casualties among the combined forces took place, sentinels being killed by the natives.

When this news reached home the three powers decided to send a commission of three men, one from each power, to Samoa to take over the Government temporarily and restore peace. The American commissioner was Mr. Bartlett Tripp. The commission arrived in Apia on May 13, 1899, and immediately set about restoring order. The hostile Samoan armies laid down their arms, the commission agreeing to purchase all guns turned in. Both Malietoa Tanu and Mataafa agreed to abide by the decisions of the commission. At the request of the commission Malietoa resigned the kingship, and it was decided that there should be no King until the powers made some further agreement. A successful provisional government was formed and peace was restored.

The three powers then decided that the only way to govern the Samoan Islands was to divide them among the powers—England, Germany, and the United States. England and Germany made a separate agreement, by which England surrendered her claim to one of the islands upon Germany's surrendering to England certain islands in the Solomon group. A convention was made between Germany, the United States and Great Britain, and was ratified by the Senate February 13, 1900. It provides as follows:

ARTICLE I. The general act concluded and signed by the aforesaid powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, and all previous treaties, conventions, and agreements relating to Samoa are annulled.

ART. II. Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

Reciprocally, the United States of America renounce in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

ART. III. It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory powers shall continue to enjoy, in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels, in all the islands of the Samoan group privileges and conditions equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign power, in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

ART. IV. The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

On February 19, 1900, an Executive order was signed by the President, reading as follows:

The island of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, are hereby placed under the control of the Department of the Navy for a naval station.

The Secretary of the Navy shall take such steps as are necessary to establish the authority of the United States and to give to the islands the necessary protection.

The Secretary of the Navy, on the same date, issued an order as follows:

The island of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, are hereby established into a naval station, to be known as the Naval Station, Tutuila, and to be under the command of a commandant.

POLITICAL STATUS.

B. F. Tilley, Commander, United States Navy, was the first commandant. His orders contained the following clause:

While your position as commandant will invest you with authority over the islands in the group embraced within the limits of the station, you will at all times exercise care to conciliate and cultivate friendly relations with the natives.

This same clause occurs in the orders of the successive commandants to the present day.

Beginning with 1905, the commandant, upon nomination by the Secretary of the Navy, has been given by the President of the United States a commission as governor, and his authority in civil matters is derived therefrom.

The islands have been known officially as "Naval Station, Tutuila," but the Navy Department has now adopted the name "American Samoa," by which name they will hereafter be called.

The first commandant drew up a form of government by "Regulations." Regulation No. 5, of May 1, 1900, is "A declaration concerning the form of government for the United States Naval Station, Tutuila." This regulation describes the form of government and judicial administration and is still in force with amendments.

The Navy Department does not give its approval of the regulations issued by the governor.

It will be noticed that although England and Germany renounced all claim to the islands of American Samoa, the United States did not necessarily thereby acquire sovereignty over those islands, for their independence had hitherto been recognized by the three powers. However, on April 17, 1900, the chiefs of Tutuila made a formal cession of their island to the United States, and on July 15, 1904, the chiefs of Manua recognized the authority of the United States over their islands. These cessions were never acted upon by Congress, but they were accepted by the President, letters and presents being sent in acknowledgment.

In 1903 full information as to the conditions in American Samoa was furnished to Congress, but that body failed to legislate for the islands and has never defined their political status.

By decisions of the various departments rendered from time to time the following points as to the status of American Samoa are established:

It is not foreign but domestic territory.

Customs duties may be collected in the United States on goods shipped from American Samoa unless they are certified to be products of the islands or goods on which duty has been collected in those islands.

The same customs duties may be collected on importations from the United States as on importations from other countries, in conformity with the convention, Article III.

Samoans are not "citizens of the United States," but owe allegiance to the flag.

Vessels owned by Samoans are not entitled to registry but are entitled to fly the flag.

"Neither the Constitution nor the laws of the United States have been extended to them, and the only administrative authority existing in them is that derived immediately or immediately from the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." (Opinions of the Attorney General, vol. 25.)

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

All of the Samoan Islands are of volcanic formation, having been probably thrown up from the ocean bed by some mighty convulsion of nature. All are mountainous.

The Island of Tutuila, of irregular shape, is about 18 miles long and from 5 to 6 miles wide in the widest part. It is estimated that it contains 40.2 square miles of land. A mountain ridge extends nearly the whole length of the island, with spurs on each side, and with indentations of deep valleys. The aspect is extremely rugged, but more so in the eastern than in the western part. There is very little level land except at the foot of the mountains along the coast, and with the exception of a broad fertile plain in the southwestern part of the island. On this plain are several villages of importance and extensive cultivations of coconut trees.

The north side is bold and precipitous, with a few level spaces here and there, barely large enough to support a village. The mountains are wooded to the top, the whole island being a mass of tropical vegetation, extremely beautiful to the eye of the traveler.

Pago Pago Bay, the safest and best harbor in the South Seas, has its entrance to the southward and nearly cuts the island in twain. It is formed in the crater of an immense volcano, the south side broken away and open to the sea. About a mile from the harbor mouth it turns sharply to the westward, giving the harbor the appearance of the foot of a stocking, with the United States naval station situated on the instep, facing north and entirely sheltered from seaward. The sea can not be seen from ships at anchor inside the harbor, the ships lying quietly in smooth water during the heaviest gales. High mountains encompass the harbor, villages nestling comfortably on the narrow strip of level land along the shore. Pago Pago, the most important village of the island, is at the extreme toe of the stocking, to follow the simile. Fagatogo lies behind the naval station. Aua, Lepua and other small villages are on the north shore. The harbor is well buoyed and lighted and may be safely entered by the largest vessels by night or day.

Other harbors of importance, with villages of the same names, are Leone and Fagaitua on the south side and Fagasa and Masefau on the north side; but, with the exception of Leone, these harbors are of little value.

In the center of the island rises Matafao Peak, 2,133 feet in height, sharp, narrow, and symmetrical. A high table-land near it offers a possible situation for a much-needed wireless station. Mount Alava, 1,608 feet, and Mount Pioa, 1,650 feet in height, mark the mountain chain to the northward and eastward of Pago Pago Bay. Mount Tuaoalo (or Olotele), 1,480 feet, is the highest mountain of the western part of the island.

Manua, 60 miles east of Tutuila, 14 square miles in area, is cone-shaped, the center being about 2,000 feet in height. Its southern and eastern coasts rise abruptly from the sea. The principal village, Tau, is on the west coast, on an open roadstead. Near Tau is the village of Faleasao, on a small bay, giving an excellent anchorage during the southeast trade winds.

Olosega is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Manua, to the westward. There are two small villages on this island. Ofu is separated from Olosega by a narrow passage, easily forded. It has only one village. Both of these islands are rugged and mountainous, but there is enough land to support the small population. The combined area of the two islands is 1.7 square miles.

CLIMATE.

The climate is subtropical. The southeast winds blow strongly from April until November; during the other months of the year the winds are variable, frequently from the west and northwest, with occasional gales. Hurricanes are of rare occurrence, but the disaster in Apia during the one of March, 1889, keeps the possibility of another such hurricane always in mind. The rainy season extends from December to March. February shows the greatest average rainfall; July the least. The average yearly rainfall for 12 years in Pago Pago has been 179.02 inches. The year 1908 shows the greatest rainfall, 284.4 inches, and the year 1905 the least, 130.05 inches. The temperature is highest during the summer months, December to February; coolest during the winter months, June to August. December shows the highest average temperature for 12 years, 81.9° F., and June the lowest average temperature, 78.7°. The highest temperature is about 88° and the lowest is about 70°.

In the harbor of Pago Pago there is much rain, one mountain on the eastern side of the bay being called the "Rainmaker" from its habit of precipitating the moisture out of every passing cloud.

This climate, where there is so very little variation of temperature from day to day, affects people from temperate zones according to their temperamental adaptability to tropical conditions. Those persons who abstain from overindulgence in intoxicants, and who do not attempt too great physical or mental activities during the middle of the day, can remain here for many years with little or no harmful effects. Others, who attempt the same strenuous methods of living to which they were accustomed in colder climates, soon complain of increasing irritability and forgetfulness, with more or less physical breakdown. Such persons are likely to find a return to a temperate climate advisable after about two years.

GOVERNMENT.

The seat of Government is at the naval station in Pago Pago Bay. The governor is at the head of the Government. He is also the commandant of the naval station and commands the station ship. The secretary of native affairs, an executive official, has cognizance of all native affairs and native officials, acting under the directions of the governor. The position of chief customs officer is held by the naval captain of the yard; he is also superintendent of roads and sheriff. The treasurer is a naval paymaster, who also acts as general store-keeper of the naval station. The health officer is a naval medical officer, who is also in charge of a naval dispensary and sick quarters on the station.

American Samoa is divided into three general administrative divisions, Eastern District of Tutuila, Western District of Tutuila, and Manua District, these corresponding to the Samoan political divisions which have existed from early days. Each district is administered by a native district governor appointed by the governor. The districts are divided into counties, each administered by a county chief. These are also very ancient political divisions, each ruled by one high chief. The county chiefs are appointed by the governor, but the selection is limited, as the office is usually given to the chief whose name entitles him to it by Samoan custom—an hereditary position which is held during good behavior. District governors are chosen from the rank of county chiefs.

Each village is controlled by a village chief, "pulenuu," elected annually and appointed by the governor if the selection is approved. The village councils are composed of the "matais" (heads of families) in each village, and each is presided over by the village chief, except on occasions of the election of the village chief when the village magistrate presides.

The suffrage is restricted to the "matais," in accordance with the Samoan custom, whereby the family, not the individual, is the unit of society.

The district governor, county chiefs, and village chiefs have each a policeman, who acts as messenger and assists in keeping order.

Laws are enacted by the governor. A board of health enacts health regulations, which have the force of laws when approved by the governor. The board of health is composed of two naval medical officers and two nonmedical members.

The annual fono (general meeting) is held the latter part of each year, to which all parts of the islands send delegates. The people are notified in advance and have preliminary district meetings in which are discussed matters to be presented at the annual fono and in which petitions are prepared. At the fono matters of general interest are discussed, new laws or changes in existing laws are recommended and information is asked and given regarding all matters connected with the administration of the Government.

A monthly newspaper, "O le Fa'atonu," is the Government gazette, containing all new regulations and instructions, together with information of general interest.

LAWS.

The organic law of American Samoa is regulation No. 5 of 1900, "A declaration concerning the form of government for the United States naval station, Tutuila." This provides that the laws of the United States be in force unless expressly modified; that the Samoan customs, not in conflict with the law, shall be preserved; that the Samoans shall retain their village, county, and district councils who meet to recommend laws, and who are charged with the cleanliness of the villages, counties, and districts, the planting of lands, the making of roads, and matters of local interest. Political divisions are established and administrative native officials are provided for as described in the preceding section.

The judicial power is vested in a high court, district courts, and village courts, and the jurisdiction of each is defined. The office of secretary of native affairs is established and his duties defined. This organic law has been found to be generally satisfactory and has been subject to but slight amendment.

Some of the other laws as passed from time to time are as follows:

Customs regulations provide for specific duties on spirits, tobacco, jewelry, etc., and an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on general merchandise. The free list comprises fresh meats, vegetables, fruit, live animals, and printed matter. A tabulated list of customs duties will be found in Appendix A.

Pago Pago is made the only port of call or entry in American Samoa. All incoming freight must be delivered to the customs department, which receives the freight in the customs warehouse and delivers it to the consignees. A small handling fee is charged.

Natives are prohibited from drinking intoxicating liquors or having it in their possession. The sale of liquor is prohibited. Non-natives may import liquor for their own use by special permission of the governor for each importation. The manufacture of intoxicating liquor is prohibited.

The importation of firearms or ammunition by anyone is prohibited unless a special license is granted by the governor.

Natives are allowed only shotguns for sporting purposes, the number allowed in each village being in proportion to the population.

Licenses are collected semiannually from persons engaged in the various occupations, and also from stores and warehouses. Most of the persons who pay licenses do not pay taxes.

Taxes are assessed by the governor before the close of November for the following year. The procedure for apportioning and collecting the taxes is also provided for.

All vessels departing from American Samoa bound to the United States or any insular possession shall declare a manifest at the customhouse of cargo taken on in American Samoa.

The importation of opium is forbidden; likewise the importation of all drugs and patent medicines, unless specifically approved by the health officer.

Dogs shall be registered and wear a license tag. The fees are: Males, \$1 per year; females, \$2 per year.

Stallions and bulls must be registered and licensed. All male animals found to be unsuitable for breeding purposes and denied registration shall be altered, deported, or destroyed.

No animals except domestic animals shall be imported without special permission, and a certificate must accompany such animal from the port of departure showing that the animals have no disease, and that no contagious or infectious disease exists among the animals of that class in the country whence shipped.

Passengers without visible means of support shall not be landed. Persons desiring to remain in American Samoa shall deposit \$50 with the customs officer, to be returned upon the departure of the passenger. It is prohibited for the master of any vessel to discharge any member of his crew unless arrangements are made for maintenance and removal.

The alienation of native land is prohibited. Foreigners may lease land for a period not exceeding 40 years. The lease must be approved by the governor.

The marriage laws provide for publication of notice of intention to marry for a period of two weeks. Foreigners must obtain a certificate from the governor that they are free to marry according to the laws of the land. Licenses to marry are issued by district judges. Marriages may be performed by clergymen or district judges and must be recorded in the marriage register; the fees to be charged are fixed by law.

The divorce laws provide the following grounds for divorce: Adultery, previous existing marriage, habitual cruelty, desertion for one year or upward and sentence to imprisonment for 10 years or more. The court has no jurisdiction unless the applicant has been a resident for at least one year. Hearings are held in the district courts, and the proceedings are sent to the high court for decision.

The Sunday law prohibits working or doing business on Sunday, with necessary exceptions, and also prohibits the disturbance of religious services.

Religious freedom is provided for. No person shall be anywise molested, punished, disquieted, or called into question for any difference of opinion or belief in matters of religion.

Gambling and lotteries are prohibited.

Forgery and perjury are defined and punishments established.

Compulsory vaccination is provided for.

The registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the adoption of children and the acquirement of a "matai" name, all are made compulsory.

The law of eminent domain provides for the condemnation and acquisition of private land for the use of the United States Government.

A permit to build must be secured before erecting any building of foreign construction.

Natives may not enter into contracts for more than \$15 or contracts to labor for a period exceeding one month unless the contract be in writing approved by the governor.

The registrar of titles is provided for, and instruments must be filed for registration.

The currency of the United States is the only legal tender. Government checks and copra receipts are assignable, and discounting them is forbidden.

The rate of interest where not specified in a contract is 8 per cent per annum. Where the interest is specified in a contract, the limit is 12 per cent per annum.

The game law prohibits the shooting of pigeons and doves between March 1 and August 30 of each year.

The road law provides that natives shall construct and maintain roads in good condition. Each county is made responsible for the roads within its limits. The civil government pays half the cost of constructing new roads and builds and maintains bridges.

The educational law provides for the compulsory education of children between the ages of 6 and 13 years.

LAND TITLES—LEASEHOLDS.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. When the American flag was raised, there were no crown lands in these islands, and all of the land was owned by individual proprietors. The land required by the United States Government for its naval station, about 40 acres, was acquired by purchase or by condemnation proceedings, where full compensation was given. Nearly all the land is owned by natives, but a few small tracts are owned by foreigners, the titles having been established before the land commission during the Government under the Berlin general act, between 1890 and 1899. There is no opportunity for Americans to become planters in these islands, because of the small amount of arable lands. There is but one white planter in American Samoa at present, Mr. E. W. Gurr. His plantation is a freehold in a valley on the north side of the island. He has planted coconut trees, rubber, cacao, and a small amount of coffee. An enlisted man of the navy holds a small leasehold of about 140 acres, partly planted in coconuts and bananas. The Mormon mission holds 360 acres of land in the western district under a lease of 40 years, acquired in 1902, and it has expended considerable sums of money in clearing and planting the land with coconuts.

SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTS.

The soil is a rich mold upon the slopes and even upon the precipitous mountain sides, while the valleys and level tracts are a deep alluvial deposit of the same, the whole a decomposition of vegetable matter, with only a slight proportion of decomposed lava. This, being impregnated with iron, makes a vigorous tillable loam. So rapid is the growth and decay of vegetable matter, and so long has it been accumulating, that the interstices of broken lava upon abrupt declivities are filled with soil, which is again protected from heavy washes by trees and shrubbery.

Lava beds descend to the sea in many places, with black and forbidding faces. The "iron-bound coast" extends for several miles east of Leone Bay, the edge of a great lava bed, against which the sea roars unceasingly. The sea has cut tunnels in the lava, breaking through the crust many yards inland; the air compressed within the tunnels or chambers by the surges of the sea forces the imprisoned water high into the air through these inland "blowholes" with a geyser-like effect. On a stormy day the sight is a magnificent one.

The hills and valleys are rocky, but the volcanic rock is still disintegrating. Many landslides occur during the wet season from this cause.

A list of the trees of Samoa, prepared from the report of Col. A. B. Steinberger, W. E. Safford's "Useful Plants of Guam," and notes of residents of Tutuila, and which list is believed to be substantially correct, though incomplete, is appended, marked "Appendix B."

Nearly all tropical plants which have been tried in Samoa are found to flourish.

In clearing land for plantations the trees are left on the ground as they fall, and in from three to five years have decomposed and disappeared. The whole surface of the islands has been heavily wooded, but the clearing of land is progressing slowly.

The dense forests have some valuable timber, but most of the wood is unsuitable for building purposes, rotting quickly when cut and dressed.

The hard wood is used by the natives in building their houses. There are no sawmills, and no attempt has been made to market the timber, which is not abundant enough to make it worth the labor of getting it to the coast.

Samoan fruits comprise the orange, grapefruit, lemon, lime, citron, mango, alligator pear or avocado, vi, papaya, pineapple, nonuafia, banana, and a few other tropical fruits. Citrous fruits are subject to scale. Lemons are of a poor quality, large, thick skinned, spongy, and with little juice. There is no outside market for fruit. Some of these fruit trees are described in Appendix B.

The Samoan vegetables are chiefly the breadfruit, taro, and yam. Bananas are used as a vegetable. There are practically no other vegetables in common use. The breadfruit is described in Appendix B. The taro (*Caladium Colocasia*) is common to tropical countries. It is a succulent plant with edible, starchy, tuberous rootstock. The leaves are large and heart-shaped. The plant is cultivated, but requires little care. There are several varieties, one variety growing best in wet places and another variety growing best on newly cleared land and on the hillsides. When the taro is mature it is dug; the tops of the rootstocks are cut off and at once replanted; they take root and mature in less than a year. Taro is cooked in many ways, usually roasted or boiled, but is never made into "poi," as in Hawaii. It has a high percentage of carbohydrates, of which starch is the most important, and a low percentage of fat, protein, and crude fiber. It furnishes an abundance of nutritious food, which alternates with breadfruit in the diet of the Samoan. Europeans soon cultivate a taste for taro.

The yam (*Dioscorea*) (Samoan, "ufi") is another tuber very common in the Tropics. There are many varieties in Samoa, each with a distinctive name.

The yam grows to a much larger size than the taro. It is more difficult to cultivate; therefore it is not grown nearly so extensively as is taro, although the soil is suitable for its growth, and it is well liked by the natives. In planting the yam, the earth must be loosened to a considerable extent around the roots, and a heap of earth made for each plant, whereas, in planting the taro, the native pulls up a few weeds, makes a hole in the ground with a stick, inserts the tops cut from the taro root, and nothing more is done until the taro is ripe and is pulled up or dug from the earth.

Bananas are of many varieties, and are extensively cultivated, each family having its banana plantation for its own use.

Many vegetables of the temperate zone thrive in Samoa, but there are no truck gardeners in Tutuila. The following vegetables have been grown with success: Tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, parsley, sweet corn, eggplant, onions, beans, watermelon, and sweet potatoes. In German Samoa, where Chinamen may dwell, there are a few good truck gardens.

Arrowroot ("masoā") is indigenous, but is seldom cultivated. It is used in puddings or fancy dishes.

Kava (*Piper Methisticum*) (Samoan, "ava") is a shrub grown extensively throughout Samoa for its root, from which the national beverage of the same name is made. The drink is an emulsion of the powdered kava root and water, prepared and served with great ceremony. It is not an intoxicant and has no injurious effects unless drunk in large quantities. Kava is used in Germany and America in the manufacture of certain medicines.

Sugar cane is grown to some extent, principally for the leaves, which are used for the thatch of the native houses. A parasite has recently been found in the sugar cane which has done much damage. It is not likely that the cane will ever be grown here for export in the form of sugar.

Coffee has been grown in small quantities with success, but none has been placed on sale.

Tobacco is grown by natives for native consumption. It is a strong variety and thrives well. The natives roll cigarettes from it in pieces of dried banana leaf.

From the pandanus are made several kinds of floor mats and sleeping mats.

The most important product of the soil of Samoa is the coconut ("niu"). This tree gives meat, drink, and shelter to the Samoans. It grows anywhere it is planted—in the sand on the coast where the roots are laved by the sea, on plateaus, on the slopes, and even on the mountain ridges, where it stands out like a sentinel against the sky. The trees begin to bear nuts when about 5 years of age and are mature at 7 years. The trees grow to be very tall and are very strong. The roots form a dense network extending many yards from the trees, enabling them to withstand the heavy trade winds.

The districts have passed laws requiring each taxpayer to plant at least 30 nuts a year if he has the necessary amount of land.

From the husk of the coconut (coir) the men plait sennit, with which they bind together the parts of canoes and all parts of the framework of the houses without the use of nails. The shell is used for drinking cups and for fuel. The leaves are used to make rough baskets, rough mats, and to place on the thatches of the houses to hold them down in windy weather, and when dry the leaves are used as torches. From the midrib of the leaves crude brooms are made. The wood of the trunk is too perishable to be of any great value, but it is used rough hewn for rafters in the native houses, and whole sections of the trunk are sometimes used for rustic bridges over streams. The water of the green nuts is used for drink, and in some villages where there are no springs it is their only beverage. It is slightly sweet, delicate, and wholesome. The nut is first husked on a sharp stake and a circular piece of the shell is cracked off with a

knife or a stone. On the hottest days the water within the nut is found to be cool and is a very refreshing drink. The kernel of the coconut, adhering to the inside of the shell, is frequently eaten raw, but is chiefly eaten in a cooked state; the nut is grated and the "milk" is expressed by inclosing the shredded meat of the nut in a fibrous skein and wringing the same in the manner clothes are wrung by hand after washing. This milk coagulates on heating. It is cooked with taro, bananas, and breadfruit, and makes a rich soup, having a very pleasant savor. The raw "milk" as expressed from the grated pulp of the nut is used with coffee as a cream, and a good cheese has been made from it.

COPRA.

The chief usefulness of the coconut is the copra produced from it.

Copra is the dried kernel of the ripe coconut. It is the principal—in fact the only—export from American Samoa. It is shipped to foreign countries where oil is expressed from it; this oil is in great demand in the manufacture of coconut butters of various kinds, soaps, and for other purposes.

The greatest markets for South Sea copra are Sydney, London, Hamburg, Marseilles, and San Francisco.

The copra of American Samoa is sun dried and of excellent quality.

Since the raising of the American flag the Government has encouraged the natives to plant more coconuts, to dry their copra thoroughly, and to bring in only the best quality of copra, cut from ripe nuts, and excellent results have followed.

The quantity of copra exported has increased threefold in the past eight years.

The market price of copra has constantly increased, having reached a maximum this year (1912).

Copra is the only product exported at present. In 1911 there were exported 1,506⁷²⁷₂₂₄₆ tons, for which was received the sum of \$124,452.53 United States gold.

One of the important governmental functions is the handling of the copra of the natives.

From the establishment of the Government, the native taxes have been assessed in copra, which the Government has marketed. At first the natives delivered to the Government only a sufficient quantity of copra to pay their taxes, the remainder of their crop being sold by the natives to traders. In 1903 some of the natives had their surplus copra marketed by the Government, and at the "fono" (general meeting) of that year a request was made by the natives that the Government handle all the copra of the islands, and since 1904 no copra has been sold by natives to traders.

The question as to whether the Government shall continue to handle the copra is discussed every year, and resolutions have been made annually that it is the wish of the people that the Government continue to handle it. Blank bids are sent to copra buyers in all parts of the world, the bids received from bidders being opened on the 1st day of March. The contract is awarded to the highest bidder, if approved by the governor, the contract covering the product of all plantations of Tutuila and Manua for the calendar year.

After estimating the expense of handling and of possible shrinking of the copra, the price is fixed to be paid to the natives for copra delivered to the various copra sheds. At the close of the season the surplus of money received from the contractor over that paid to the natives for copra is divided pro rata among the copra producers. For example, in the year 1911 the contract price of the copra, paid by Lever Bros. (Ltd.), of Sydney, New South Wales, was \$82.62 per ton of 2,240 pounds, or \$0.03688 per pound. The natives were paid the uniform price of 3 cents per pound upon delivery at the copra sheds. At the close of the season the shrinkage and expenses were ascertained and the surplus was apportioned. Exactly the same procedure is carried out in handling the tax copra, no native being allowed to sell any copra until his taxes are paid. Those natives who deliver copra at other places than the Government copra shed are charged with the freight, \$1.25 per thousand pounds in Tutuila and \$2.25 per thousand pounds from Manua.

The shrinkage is calculated for each district separately and varies from about 5 per cent to about 8 per cent of the copra delivered. The shrinkage is caused principally by evaporation of the moisture in the copra, but partly by loss in handling.

The secretary of native affairs handles the details of the copra business.

For 1912 the copra contract has recently been awarded to the Pacific Oil & Lead Works of San Francisco at a price of \$93.75 per ton, an increase of \$11.13 per ton over the 1911 contract price. Copra receipts will be cashed this year at the rate of 3½ cents per pound.

Appendix C is a statement of the copra sold since 1901, with amounts obtained.

Appendix D is a statement of surplus from 1907 to 1911, inclusive.

FAUNA.

The Samoan live stock consists of cattle, horses, and pigs. Cattle thrive well and are of great value on coconut plantations in keeping down the growth of weeds and grass. The number of cattle and of horses is constantly increasing, although the number is still small. An attempt to improve the breeds is being made, cattle, horses, and pigs being imported for breeding purposes.

The natives raise a great many pigs, which are in great demand when feasts are given. A good-sized pig is worth about \$25 at such time. Only recently have the natives begun to like fresh beef as a food, although corned beef has long been a favorite delicacy. There are a few donkeys on the Mormon school plantation, and they are well adapted to the rough work required of them. No sheep are found here, as the natives will not eat mutton. There are a few goats kept as pets.

Many fowls are found running at large in the villages, but they do not thrive well when kept in captivity. Chickens are sold for 50 cents each and fresh eggs for 50 cents per dozen—when they can be procured, which is not often.

Domestic animals are represented by dogs and cats, there being no scarcity of either class.

There are many birds in the forests, some of very beautiful plumage; some of them are song birds. The most important bird in the estimation of the Samoan is the lupe or wild pigeon, of which there are several varieties. These pigeons are practically the only game bird of the group, and the game law protects them during the season of breeding. Among the Samoan birds may be mentioned the bat, flying fox, wimbrel, heron, frigate bird, and the tropic or boatswain bird.

There are no snakes in American Samoa.

Centipedes are found here, and people are frequently bitten by them. There are numerous lizards.

The most pestiferous insects are the flies and mosquitoes. Efforts are being made to abate these nuisances, but it is difficult to arouse the interest of the natives.

The village chiefs are required to make periodical inspection of the breeding places of mosquitoes and flies and to insist on cleanliness in and around the houses and the villages.

The white ant causes some serious losses by its ravages in wooden structures and even in furniture.

It is said that there are over 600 different varieties of fish found in Samoan waters, some of which are edible and some poisonous. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, California, visited Samoa in 1902 and made a report on fishes in Samoa, which has been published in a large volume, with numerous plates.

Edible fish are not plentiful, and the natives do not engage in fishing as a commercial pursuit. One foreigner, a Japanese, is catching and selling fish on a small scale, but his catch is usually sold to the natives at high prices.

Crabs and crayfish are found on the reefs, the village of Nuuuli being noted for the number of these crustaceans caught in the vicinity.

Palolo is a remarkable species of marine worm which has its home in the coral barrier reef and which comes to the surface of the water on the night of the last quarter of the moon in October. If the last quarter of the moon is early in October the palolo does not come until the last quarter of the November moon. The natives know when to expect the palolo and know where to find it; they consider it a great delicacy.

INDUSTRIES.

There are no factories here of any kind. The natives dry their copra by the primitive but satisfactory method of spreading it on mats in the sun. There are a few boat builders; they use no power machinery. There are no waterfalls capable of furnishing power, although one or two are probably large enough to drive generators for furnishing electric light.

The native women manufacture floor mats and sleeping mats from the leaves of the pandanus, but the mats are for home use only and not for sale. The "fine mat" (i. e., toga) is woven from the "lau ie," probably a species of pandanus. The leaves of the plant of two years' growth are gathered into bundles, dried in the sun, scraped well, and split by means of mussel shells. The fineness of the thread depends upon the skill of the operator. Women often work together to make a

number of fine mats for some special occasion. The finished mat is soft, finely woven, cream colored, with the red feathers of the "sega" bird often worked into a fringe on one edge. The new ones vary in price from \$5 to \$20, but the old ones with family traditions connected with them are valued sometimes as high as \$200. The wealth of a family is reckoned in fine mats. On the celebration of births, marriages, deaths, Samoan apologies, or other important functions, many fine mats are given by one of the parties and a very careful account is kept of such presents. The importance of a family is shown by the number of fine mats given or received on one of these occasions. The fine mat was formerly worn as a lavalava or skirt on occasions of ceremony.

Tapa cloth or "siapo," the dress of the natives in olden days, is made from the inside bark of the paper mulberry, "ua," cultivated extensively. The bark is beaten with a mallet while wet. The thin pieces are bleached and dried and are then joined together with a paste made of arrowroot. The smooth cloth is then painted, generally in shades of brown, with various designs. It is still used for curtains, screens, table covers, or for clothing on important occasions. A small piece of tapa may be bought for \$1, the price increasing with the size and quality.

Kava bowls are made by hand, usually from the wood of the "ifi lele," a fine, hard red wood. They measure 18 inches to 3 feet in diameter, are nearly always circular in shape, are carved from a single block of wood, and show from 4 to 20 legs on periphery of the bowl. They take a fine polish from the kava which is made in them and are prized highly. Coconut shells are polished and carved for use as drinking cups, particularly with kava.

Fanciful war clubs, fans, baskets, hats, and necklaces of shells and beads are made to sell to tourists.

The native houses are very skilfully made by native house carpenters. The framing is all lashed together with sennit and the thatch is lashed to the roof in the same manner. These houses are clean, cool, and water-tight. The floor is made of small pieces of coral which have been worn smooth on the beach. When visitors appear mats are unrolled and cover nearly all the floor. The houses are either round or elliptical, according to taste. Curtains, called "pola," are arranged to let down in sections around the sides for protection against wind or rain. The roof is heavily thatched with the leaves of the sugar cane, the house looking like a gigantic mushroom.

Canoe making, like house building, is confined to a select few who show great skill in their trade. The large canoes are not dugouts but are made in sections, the pieces lashed together with sennit; the joints are so neatly fitted that no water can enter. A very small canoe, known as the "paopao," is a dugout, made from the trunk of a tree of light wood.

PEOPLE.

Mr. William Churchill, in his book "The Polynesian Wanderings," shows by the linguistic method that the Samoans originally came from Indonesia. Leaving India they journeyed eastward through the Malay Archipelago, occupying perhaps generations in their journeys from island to island. At the time of their passage, the Malays, who are Mongolian, had not come into those islands. One swarm of people

came around the north side of New Guinea, entered the Pacific, and at last reached Samoa; another swarm was driven by the advancing Malays to the south of New Guinea, and came to Fiji, whence they resumed relations with other Polynesian tribes. They all avoided the islands of Melanesia, inhabited by black people (New Guinea, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, etc.). They were the most skillful navigators of their age, or, probably, of any age, making journeys of hundreds of miles into unknown seas.

The Samoans are the true Polynesians, probably the finest physical specimens of the race. In appearance they are of a light reddish-brown or copper color, well formed, erect in bearing and handsome in features. The face has many of the distinctive marks of the European. The nose is straight, the chin firm and strong, the cheek bones rather prominent, and the forehead high. The hair is black and soft—sometimes wavy. There is nothing about them to suggest the negro. The men are tall, proud in bearing, muscular in limbs and torso, never corpulent, very active, of great endurance—withal, a very handsome race of men. The women, while fit mothers for a race of strong men, are not often noticeably beautiful in features. In girlhood and early womanhood they have beautiful figures, but, like other natives of the Tropics, they do not retain a good figure long. They are graceful, light-hearted, and merry; their eyes are soft and dark, with an expression of gentleness and meekness.

The Samoan does not like to work. For this trait he has been severely criticized, but the critics do not take into consideration his life and environment. His wants are few; the climate demands that little clothing be worn; nature is prodigal of her favors; and the heat of the day is not conducive to exertion. It is customary for the Samoans to rise at daylight and do the hardest work of the day before the sun is high. Their food is easily produced; breadfruit requires no cultivation; bananas, taro, and yams require little beyond the planting; pigs and chickens are raised to a considerable extent, but are generally reserved for food at feasts, not for ordinary daily use. The men and women fish on the reefs and the men go out to sea in canoes for sharks, bonitas, or smaller fish. There are certain fish which the women catch, and these are to be found under stones on the reef; the women also collect clams and other shellfish. Men spear the fish from canoes, or while standing on the reef, and they also use the hook and line in deep water, by day and by night. This kind of labor the Samoan likes. He will row or paddle in his boat for hours at a time with no fatigue, but it is not easy to induce him to do a day's work in the towns. There are, however, notable exceptions to this rule, and when there is a proper incentive the Samoan is capable of the hardest kind of work. There is no desire to amass wealth. By the simple communistic system under which the Samoans live, each person contributes the profits of his industry to the family fund, and there is no incentive for one person to work harder than his fellow laborer; the drone fares as well in the good things of life as the worker. Energy and ambition must be manifested in the head of the family in order to produce any increase in prosperity.

The Samoans are intensely religious. It may be said that all Samoans are Christians, and, though many of them are not church members, all go to church. There are family prayers in the morning

and evening in every Samoan home, and Sunday is very religiously observed as a day of rest.

The missionary societies represented are, the London Missionary Society and the Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia (Wesleyan), Protestant; the Société de Marie, Roman Catholic; and the Church of Latter-Day Saints Mission, Mormon. All Samoan churches belong to one of these societies. The London Missionary Society has the greatest number of adherents; the membership, including men, women, and children, as claimed by the various denominations in June, 1912, is as follows:

London Missionary Society	4,842
Wesleyan	296
Roman Catholic	753
Mormon	248
Total	6,139

With the exception of the Mormon mission, whose adherents are comparatively few, the missions in Samoa are self-supporting. The Samoans contribute large sums to religious enterprises, and many Samoans are sent as missionaries to other South Sea islands.

The people are generous and hospitable to a remarkable degree. Any stranger is given a cordial welcome in any house, given food and sleeping accommodations, and no question is asked about compensation. There are so few foreigners in these islands that this admirable trait has not been stamped out by imposition or abuse of confidence. Prostitution, in the accepted sense of the term, is almost unknown, though illicit intercourse is not infrequent. The child born out of wedlock labors under no disadvantages, and an erring girl is soon forgiven by her family and by the community. There is no polygamy. The art of falsehood is practiced in Samoa, but open, bare-faced perjury in the courts is rare. In criminal trials the alibi is practically unknown. Petty theft is uncommon; foreigners find the locks and bolts on their houses growing rusty through disuse.

The women marry young, and large families are the rule. The large infant mortality has prevented the overpopulation of the islands in past years, supplemented by an occasional epidemic of measles or other contagious diseases. Samoans seldom emigrate to other countries.

The dress of the people consists of a "lavalava" or loin cloth, and in the case of women, of a waist or upper garment of some kind, sometimes of a long, loose gown. The men consider it undignified to appear without a shirt or coat, or both, on occasions of ceremony, such as attending church, visiting foreigners or receiving distinguished guests, but on ordinary occasions they wear no clothing but the "lavalava." The women wear only the "lavalava" in their own homes, or where only Samoans may see them, but it is usually considered immodest for them to expose the bust in the presence of foreigners, except when unmarried girls take part in some Samoan ceremony such as dancing the siva, the national dance. On ceremonial occasions the men and women frequently wear their fine mats or tapas as clothing.

Tattooing is universally practiced. A young man is not supposed to meet other men on equal terms until he has been tattooed. The

tattooing is performed by skilled operators, on special occasions which are marked by feasting and the giving of presents. The tattooing extends from a line above the hip bones nearly to the knees, and the pattern is nearly the same for everyone; from a little distance it looks as if the color were laid on uniformly and solidly. The missionaries at first attempted to abolish the practice, and laws were made against it, but to no avail. The custom will doubtless disappear in the course of time, as there is little to recommend it. The operation is painful and the young man is usually laid up for several days following the tattooing, which, in itself, takes three or four days. The women are not usually tattooed at all but some of them have numerous small designs tattooed on the legs and the back of the hands.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Samoans suffer from a number of tropical and epidemic diseases. Among these are measles, dysentery (bacillary), tuberculosis, which has been increasing since the epidemic of measles in 1911; filariasis and its sequellae, among which is elephantiasis; dengue, yaws, affecting chiefly the children; Samoan conjunctivitis, with occasional resulting blindness when improperly treated; and almost universal infections with intestinal parasites, including uncinariasis (hookworm), ascariasis (round worms), and trichocephaliasis (whip worm). Measles is a serious disease and has been the cause of many deaths in the epidemics of 1893 and 1911.

White residents suffer very little from many of these diseases, because of greater cleanliness and because flies and mosquitoes are more carefully excluded from their houses.

Many serious diseases are unknown in American Samoa, as, for example, leprosy, smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, plague, malaria, and tropical dysentery. Venereal diseases, except gonorrhea, are unknown. The latter disease occasionally appears, but careful segregation of all known cases until cured, combined with the tracing back of infections, has kept this scourge of the most civilized countries down to a minimum.

The entire medical work is in charge of Navy medical officers, there being no civil practitioners in American Samoa. A member of the hospital corps is a qualified dentist and does all the necessary dental work. The health officer of American Samoa has the care of the Samoan sick and this work is performed at the Samoan hospital recently occupied. This consists of a central administration building, three very large oval Samoan houses, three smaller round Samoan houses, and necessary outbuildings or latrines, baths, and cook houses. The patients live in the Samoan houses to which they are accustomed and which offer many sanitary advantages over foreign-built houses. While at the hospital the patients are given instructions as to the proper sanitation of the homes. The sanitary inspector (a naval hospital steward), two other members of the hospital corps, three Samoans enlisted in the naval service to learn to care for the sick, and a Samoan female nurse are on duty at this hospital.

During the year 1911, when the Samoan sick were cared for in much less commodious quarters, there were 418 patients admitted, 352 operations performed, and 22,361 treatments given. The new hospital is capable of caring for a much larger number of patients.

A small charge is made for medical treatment and hospital expenses, the proceeds being used for the hospital.

The naval personnel is cared for in a new dispensary and sick quarters, recently completed, situated in the naval station grounds. This building is well equipped for research as well as for routine work.

Frequent inspections of the islands are made by the governor, the health officer, and the sanitary inspector. Instructions are given at frequent intervals, by articles in the local paper and by speeches, concerning the laws of hygiene and the care of local diseases. A book on hygiene, in the Samoan language, has been published for use in the schools.

No drugs can be imported unless approved by the health officer.

SCHOOLS.

The foundation of the school system of American Samoa is the parish school, conducted by the native pastors of the various denominations. These schools are of varying efficiency, but none of them could be classed as good. The children go to these schools four days of the week, for about one to three hours a day, depending upon the energy of the pastor. There is no governmental supervision, except that by a law all children between the ages of 6 and 13 years are required to attend school regularly. The subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, with a large proportion of time given to religious instruction. The textbooks are printed in the Samoan language. It is said that all Samoans are able to read and to write, but their education is extremely limited, except as to the Bible, with which they are more familiar than is the average American.

The London Missionary Society was the pioneer in establishing schools and to its great enterprise is also due the translation of the Bible, the publication of a large number of textbooks, a few books on general topics, and a monthly religious newspaper. The systematic instruction of all its adherents in its own schools was begun shortly after the mission was established in Samoa.

The Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, and the Mormons also conduct parish schools.

The schools next higher to parish schools are few in number. The London Missionary Society has two boarding schools, one a school for boys at Fagalele, near Leone, where boys are trained chiefly to fit them to enter the seminary for pastors at Malua, Upolu; the other a school for girls at Atauloma. The Fagalele school is in charge of the resident white missionary, who also has general charge of all interests of the society in American Samoa. The Atauloma Girls' School is in charge of two resident white missionaries—unmarried women. The girls are given instruction in domestic science and manual training, in addition to the usual studies.

The Roman Catholics have two girls' schools, one in Pago Pago Harbor and one in Leone, each in charge of white sisters of the Marist order; one of these schools gives some instruction in English. A building for a boys' school is now being erected in Pago Pago Harbor, where instruction will be given by Marist Brothers.

The Mormons have a school at Mapusaga for both boys and girls. English is taught there, and much attention is paid to the instruction of the boys in planting coconuts, etc.

The only government school in the islands is in the naval station; it is taught by a white man, whose salary is paid from the customs revenues. The attendance is small, but the results have been excellent.

In 1904 the natives of the western district, with the consent of the governor, entered into a contract with the order of Marist Brothers to furnish three white teachers for the boys' school of the district. This school has an attendance of over 100 pupils. The salary of the teachers, a total of \$1,000 per annum, is obtained by special taxation. The instruction in the school is given in the English language.

The island revenues are not sufficient to erect schoolhouses and employ teachers, but the need of properly trained teachers throughout the group is manifest. The following table shows the attendance at schools:

Controlled by—	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total pupils.
Island government.....		53	.....	53
District.....	1	135	.....	135
London Missionary Society.....	46	699	642	1,341
Roman Catholic.....	17	83	89	172
Mormon Mission.....	5	85	72	157
Wesleyan Mission.....	11	44	34	78
Total.....	81	1,099	837	1,936

POPULATION.

The population of American Samoa has decidedly increased since the raising of the American flag. It is believed that the increase is largely due to the improved methods of hygiene, the education of the natives in sanitation, the establishment of a hospital, and the care of the Samoan sick given by the Navy medical officers. A census recently completed shows the population to be 7,251, as compared with 5,563 shown by the census of 1901. The census of 1912 includes 81 foreigners on the U. S. S. *Princeton*, the station ship.

The following figures show the population of American Samoa on February 1, 1912:

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Eastern.....	1,678	1,508	3,186
Western.....	1,194	1,074	2,268
Manua.....	964	833	1,797
Total.....	3,836	3,415	7,251

District.	Samoans.	Pacific islanders.	Fractional castes.	Foreigners.
Eastern.....	2,750	74	200	162
Western.....	2,133	44	76	15
Manua.....	1,776	3	16	2
Total.....	6,659	121	292	171

Appendix E shows the census returns from 1900 to 1912, and also the detail returns of the last census by villages, counties, and districts.

NAVAL STATION.

Work on the coaling plant at the United States naval station was begun in 1898 and completed in 1902. The station contains a coal shed with a capacity of about 4,200 tons, and a steel wharf with 30 feet of water alongside. Coal is supplied only to vessels of the United States Navy. The station also contains storehouses for naval stores of all kinds. There is no manufacturing plant and no shop using power machinery; the expenses of maintenance of the station are kept down to a minimum. The complement of officers includes the commandant, captain of the yard, general storekeeper, medical officer, and chaplain. A lieutenant, a pay officer, a chief machinist, and a pay clerk have duties on the station ship as well as on the naval station. The power plant comprises the refrigerating and electric-lighting machinery. Fresh water is supplied from a reservoir in a valley behind the village of Fagatogo, but the supply is not nearly sufficient during the dry season. For months at a time the water is turned on in the water mains only during meal hours.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Oceanic Steamship Co. will begin its service on July 2, 1912, plying between San Francisco, Honolulu, Pago Pago, and Sydney. The schedule of time of the trip from San Francisco to Pago Pago is 13 days; from Sydney to Pago Pago, 6 days. Steamers will sail every four weeks. The freight rate from San Francisco is \$12 per ton; from Sydney, \$10 per ton. A first-class passage from San Francisco is quoted at \$160; second-class, \$120.

Two small steamers of the Samoa Shipping & Trading Co. make monthly trips between Apia and Pago Pago, connecting at Apia with the steamers of the Union Line from Auckland and from Sydney. The passenger rate to Apia is \$5; the freight rate \$3 per ton.

There are two motor schooners owned by the natives of American Samoa. The motor schooner *Manua*, of about 70 tons, recently built in San Francisco, is owned by the people of the Manua District. Its cost was about \$16,000, which was defrayed principally by equal contributions of copra from all taxpayers, but partly by the earnings of another schooner owned and operated by the district which has since been placed out of commission. The governor is owner-in-trust of the *Manua* and manages all its affairs.

The motor schooner *Leone*, of about 20 tons, was built in Pago Pago; it is owned by the people of the Western District and is managed by the captain of the yard. These two vessels are particularly useful in transporting the copra from distant copra sheds to Pago Pago, which service they can perform better than vessels privately owned. They also occasionally carry passengers and freight to German Samoa.

Between villages of the same island the natives make passage in pulling boats. Some of the village boats, called "fautasi," pull 36 oars and are very swift. The boat in more common use is the double-ended whaleboat, or surfboat, usually fitted with sails as well as oars. The natives are exceedingly skillful as boatmen. The natives use their canoes, fitted with a light outrigger, for fishing—seldom for making a journey.

HOTELS.

There are no hotels in Tutuila. A hotel was operated in Pago Pago for several years after the establishment of the Government, but closed its doors as a hotel when the Oceanic Steamship Co. discontinued its service in 1907; it is possible that it may resume operations if the need of a hotel is felt. A limited number of persons could doubtless find some kind of accommodation should they wish to stay in Tutuila, but there is little here to attract tourists.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

There is no cable communication with Pago Pago and there is no wireless (radio) station here. The nearest cable station is at Suva, Fiji. Cablegrams have been sent to Auckland or Suva to be posted to Pago Pago. Honolulu and Sydney must now be added as cable-communication points, the steamers of the Oceanic Line sailing direct to Pago Pago from those places. The station ship is fitted with a radio plant but it is not powerful; the ship is effectually pocketed by the surrounding mountains of the bay and is unable to communicate with vessels more than a few miles distant.

POST OFFICES.

There are two fourth-class post offices in American Samoa, Pago Pago, in Tutuila, and Tau, in Manua. The post office in Pago Pago is a money-order office. The Navy mail clerk of the station ship also conducts a post office for the ship and station.

STORES.

There are ten general stores in American Samoa, five of which are located in Pago Pago Harbor. The largest store is operated by W. Blacklock. One of the stores in Manua is a cooperative store, owned by the natives, but managed by a white man. The Governor is the trustee of this store and manages the finances. A list of stores, with their classification, will be found in Appendix F.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports are increasing from year to year. For the calendar year 1911 they amounted to \$94,190, divided as follows: From the United States, \$8,439; from the British colonies (Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, etc.), \$70,710, and from all other countries \$15,041.

Copra is practically the only article exported, and this has been considered elsewhere in this report.

A statement of importations will be found in Appendix G.

ROADS.

About 50 miles of public roads have been constructed since the establishment of the Government. The roads follow the shore line in most parts of the islands, and some of them have presented many difficulties in their construction. The standard width of the roads is 8 feet, but this is exceeded in most roads. All bridges are 8 feet wide. The roads are of the simplest possible construction; coral,

sand, or volcanic ash have been used to surface the roads where practicable. The construction work has been done by natives, the villages furnishing half the labor free. A foreman employed by the civil government has laid out the roads and has had charge of the work. At one period a competent civil engineer was employed to lay out the roads, and his work was of great value. The roads were originally intended for pedestrians only, as until late years there were very few horses on the islands. Carts were only introduced in 1911, there being only four carts in the island of Tutuila at the present time. The roads will naturally be improved as the demand for good roads is felt by the natives. Bridges are built of Australian hardwood, jarrah and blackbutt having given good service. Fir or Oregon pine is much cheaper, but this wood rots very quickly. Cement tile for cross drains is manufactured by civil prisoners and furnished at cost. The captain of the yard is superintendent of roads, being in charge of the construction and cleaning of all roads.

HOLIDAYS.

The principal holiday is Flag-raising Day, the anniversary of the establishment of the Government. It is celebrated on April 17 in Tutuila and on June 5 in Manua. The celebrations open with patriotic exercises and speeches by native orators and are followed by boat races and other athletic sports. The 4th of July is also observed by appropriate exercises and sports. All American national holidays are observed here as holidays.

FINANCE.

The finances are in excellent condition. There is no public debt of any kind. All payments from the island treasury are made by voucher or check after receiving the approval of the governor. An auditing board audits the accounts of each department monthly.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A list of books and papers concerning Samoa is given in Appendix H. The Library of Congress published a bibliography of Samoa and Guam in 1901.

GOVERNORS.

The names of commandants and governors of American Samoa, with their terms of office, are as follows:

	From—	To—
Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. Navy, commandant.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Nov. —, 1901
Capt. U. Sebree, U. S. Navy, commandant.....	Nov. 27, 1901	Dec. 16, 1902
Lieut. Commander H. Minett, U. S. Navy, acting commandant.....	Dec. 16, 1902	May 5, 1903
Commander E. B. Underwood, U. S. Navy, commandant.....	May 5, 1903	Jan. 30, 1905
Commander C. B. T. Moore, U. S. Navy, governor.....	Jan. 30, 1905	May 21, 1908
Capt. John F. Parker, U. S. Navy, governor.....	May 21, 1908	Nov. 10, 1910
Commander W. M. Crose, U. S. Navy, governor.....	Nov. 10, 1910	.....

APPENDIX A.

A LIST OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

GENERAL DUTIES.

On all goods, not specified under the head specific duties or free list an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Tobacco, snuff, etc.	per pound	\$0.25
Cigars	do	3.00
Cigarettes	do	1.00
Brandy, whisky, gin, and all spirituous beverages	per gallon	2.50
Bay rum or bay water of first proof	do	2.50
(Spirits of greater strength than that of first proof, and all imitations of brandy, spirits of wine, etc., are subject to the highest rate of duty.)		
Champagne and sparkling wines:		
1 pint to 1 quart	per dozen	3.00
One-half pint to 1 pint	do	1.50
One-half pint	do	.75
In bottles of more than 1 quart, or the quantity in excess of 1 quart	do	1.00
Still wines (ginger wine or cordial) and vermouth in casks or packages containing 14 per cent absolute alcohol	per dozen	.40
Still wines containing more than 14 per cent	do	.60
Still wines in bottles, per case of 1 dozen bottles 1 pint to 1 quart	per case	1.20
Still wines in quantities in excess—5 cents per pint or fractional part.		
(Any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth of more than 24 per cent of alcohol to be classed as spirits, and duty to be paid accordingly. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the commandant shall prescribe.)		
Ale, porter, and beer	per gallon	.25
Ale, porter, and beer, other than in bottles or jugs	do	.20
Malt extract:		
Fluid, in casks	do	.20
Solid or condensed, ad valorem		40%
In bottles or jugs	per gallon	.40
Cherry juice or prune juice or prune wine, etc., containing no alcohol, or not more than 14 per cent of alcohol	per gallon	.40
Above 14 per cent alcohol	do	.60
Above 24 per cent alcohol, to be classed as spirits		
Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and all mineral water, etc., containing no alcohol, in bottles containing $\frac{1}{4}$ pint	per dozen	.12
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	do	.20
more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	per gallon	.10
Jewelry, precious stones, or pearls, set or strung, ad valorem		60%
Diamonds or precious stones, cut but not set, ad valorem		10%
Imitations not exceeding an inch in dimensions, or engraved or mounted, ad valorem		10%
Pearls in natural state, not strung or set, ad valorem		10%
Perfumery and medicinal preparations containing alcohol, ad valorem		250%
Firearms, ammunition, etc., governed as per "Arms Ordinance."		
Opium and preparations, etc., containing opium, strictly prohibited.		

FREE LIST.

Fresh beef, mutton, poultry and game; fresh fish; fresh vegetables; fresh fruit; ice; live animals and birds; seeds, plants, bulbs, and cuttings; wearing apparel; articles of personal adornment; toilet articles, etc., of persons arriving, for their own use and not for sale; printed books, magazines, and newspapers.

The importation and sale of the following articles is allowed by permission of the commandant: Spirituous liquors, medicines and drugs, stallions, fire arms and ammunition.

APPENDIX B.

SAMOAN TREES.

[Prepared from a report by Col. A. B. Steinberger, a book "Useful Plants of Guam," by W. E. Safford, notes by E. W. Gurr and by E. J. Mooklar. This is not a complete list of Samoan trees.]

Alaa.....Tree grows to a fair size, with straight stem and but little foliage; bark thin, wood of light cherry color, straight grain, very heavy, and remarkably fine texture; there is but little sap and the wood is durable. This tree does not grow close enough for practical uses as an article of export.

Anume.....(*Maba elliptica*). A fine, large tree, wood heavy and difficult to work, very durable, and generally used by the natives for posts, etc.

Aōa.....Banyan tree (*Ficus prolixa*). This tree is not very abundant in Samoa. It is the monarch of the forests, lifting its great leafy dome above the surrounding foliage. The natives believe that this tree is the abode of spirits.

Atone.....Nutmeg tree (*Myristica*). Generally a straight tree, resembling hickory; wood light color, but not so tough or elastic as hickory; there are many varieties of this tree which are indigenous. The nut is large, well-formed, and has a good covering of mace, but it is only slightly fragrant. By grafting the real nutmeg a better or higher fragrance can be obtained.

Au'auli.....Samoan teak; Samoan ebony (*Dyospyros Samoensis*). A large timber tree but not abundant, except a smaller variety; wood white, fine in texture, and very tough; is a vegetable caustic, not less positive in its action than nitrate of silver; sometimes used for large canoes, but the wood is too hard for native manufacturing.

Esi.....Papaya, papaw, mummy apple (*Carica Papaya*). The tree, suggesting a palm in its habits of growth, bears a crown of large, long-stalked leaves on a slender, straight, fleshy trunk. All parts of the plant abound in a milky juice, or latex, which has remarkable pepsinlike digestive properties. The fruit is melon shaped and of excellent flavor. The trees spring up spontaneously in open places and clearings in the forest, from seeds dropped by birds. The wood is soft, spongy, and useless. The trunk of the tree can be cut through with one stroke of a bush knife.

Falaga.....(*Barringtonia Samoensis*). A small tree, wood light-colored, very straight grain, exceedingly tough, close in texture; desirable for tool handles, etc.

Fau.....(*Pariti tiliaceum*). A common seacoast tree, with spreading branches and yellow flowers with dark centers; moderate size, wood soft and very light in weight, has but little sap, the heart chocolate-colored and in an old tree very close-grained and hard; used for canoes and houses; the fiber from the inner bark is used for making fishing nets and cordage, and also a fine white shaggy mat resembling a sheepskin rug; the fiber is superior in tenacity to any other known fiber. The tree is very abundant and accessible.

Fau.....A small tree, quite abundant, wood light and tough, good for housebuilding and all general uses; works easy and is generally economical.

Fena.....(*Eugenia neurocalyx*). A fine shade tree, but the wood is soft, coarse-grained, of dingy red color, and subject to quick decay; the fruit is much used for garlands—"ula"—but it is not edible.

Fetau..... (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*). One of the most valuable timber trees of Polynesia, but only attains a large size in Samoa and Fiji; grows tall with a heavy trunk; the wood cuts nearly white but grows red as exposed; it is hard, curly, and heavy; is suitable for cabinetwork, having beautiful shades of red. It is not so fine in texture as other heavier woods on the islands. Natives build large canoes of this wood and also use it for house posts. It is also valued for an aromatic gum, which exudes from incisions made in its trunk and limbs, and for a medicinal oil obtained from its roots. The resin yielded by the trunk is agreeably aromatic and is one of the Tacamahac gums of commerce.

Filofiloa..... (*Coffeaceae*). A small tree; the wood is white, straight, and very tough; nearly resembles hickory; would be valuable for all the purposes for which hickory and ash are used.

Futu..... (*Barringtonia speciosa*). A moderate-sized tree, cuts light but grows brown by exposure. The wood is curly, brittle, and soft, is quite light, and is used for canoes; is not a valuable wood for general use, though much esteemed by the natives on account of the ease with which they work it. The fruit is used for stupefying fish, it being grated for this purpose. The leaves are large and lustrous like the magnolia.

Gatae..... (*Erythrina Indica*). A tree found on the coast; dense, large scarlet blossoms known as "aloalo." Quick growing; often used for hedges or fence posts; is also used as a shade tree on cacao plantations. The wood is light and is sometimes used for the outriggers of canoes. It is a large tree, easily worked, straight grained, and of light cream color; is sappy but dries well and is quite durable.

Ifi..... (*Inocarpus edulis*). Samoan chestnut. When the tree is young it is usually cylindrical. It later becomes fluted, as though surrounded by adherent columns, which later develop into radiating buttresses like great planks. In Samoa it is one of the most striking features of the forest. It bears an edible kidney-shaped fruit or nut, which is eaten cooked when not quite ripe and tastes much like a chestnut. The wood is of light color, straight, of fine texture, and very tough. It is used for burning lime in open kilns, the wood having the remarkable quality of burning readily while green.

Iflele..... (*Intsia Bijuga*). A valuable timber tree. The wood is very hard and durable, much used for house posts; it resists the attack of white ants. In Guam it is much used for furniture. When old, a nail can not be driven into the wood.

Lagaali..... (*Aglaia edulis*). A tree about 20 feet in height, found throughout the group, bearing an odorous flower used by the natives for scenting oil. The bark of this tree is used by the natives for dysentery and probably contains tannic acid; wood light pink color, very handsome and susceptible of a high polish.

Lama..... Candlenut (*Aleurites Moluccana*). A handsome tree with spreading branches, flowers small and white. In former times the nuts, strung on coconut leaflet ribs, were used by natives as candles to light the houses. The nuts yield an oil. The smoke from the nuts deposits a heavy carbon, much used as a paint, particularly in tattooing. The tree is of moderate size and somewhat resembles the cottonwood of the Western States; it is worthless as timber.

Laulili'i or Taputo'i..... (*Cupania Rhoifolia*). A small tree, wood of light cherry color, curly; of close texture and exceedingly hard; heavy, and works too hard to be of any practical use except for some fancy work.

Ma'ali or Mafoa.....A large tree, very abundant; the wood of light slate color, coarse grained but straight, dry, and light; quite hard; the gum is odoriferous and much used by natives.

Mago.....Mango (*Mangifera indica*). One of the handsomest trees of Samoa. It may grow to a great size, as may be seen at the head of Pago Pago Bay. The branches and leaves are very dense, the tree symmetrical, the leaves glossy and of a vivid green. The fruit is of good quality, but not so good as the Mango of the Philippines. The trees do not all bear fruit, and those that do bear will fail to produce crops during some years, probably due to the moist climate.

Mamala.....(Dysoxylon *Alliaceum*). A fine, large tree with meager foliage; wood coarse, straight-grained, light coffee color; works easy, but in working affects the throats of the workmen.

Mamalava.....A large, fine, straight tree, wood the color of white oak, not very close textured. The natives will not use this wood for building purposes, as they say that it rots in two or three years.

Maota.....(Dysoxylon *Sp.*). A short, heavy tree with dense foliage; wood is light colored, straight grained, not durable. It is the favorite tree of the wild pigeon, which eats the fruit.

Milo.....(*Thespesia Populnea*) Polynesian Rosewood. A large, straight tree with fine bark, the trees seldom growing close together; there is but little sap; not heavy; about four-fifths of the tree consists of the heart; wood a beautiful red color; fine texture; has been used in building schooners; it is sometimes planted about villages as a shade tree.

Mosoo'i.....(Cananga *Odorata*). A tree bearing a profusion of greenish-yellow fragrant flowers, with long fringe-like petals, from which the perfume "Ylang-Ylang" is made. The bark of the tree is smooth and ashy; trunk normally straight. Wood is soft and white, not very durable, but the natives sometimes make small canoes of it. The tree is highly esteemed by the natives, the flowers being strung into wreaths and garlands.

Niu.....Coconut (*Cocos Nucifera*). This tree needs no description here; its wide range and usefulness can not be exaggerated.

Nonu.....(Morinda *Citrifolia*). A small tree with large, glossy leaves. The seeds contain an air chamber, are buoyant, and have been transported great distances by ocean currents; a red and a yellow color may be obtained from the wood, which is used for dyes in India and in Guam. The wood is hard, straight grained, and quite coarse in texture.

Nonufiafia.....(*Eugenia Malaccensis*) Malay Apple. A tree of medium size bearing a profusion of white, purple, or red flowers, followed by an abundance of fruit having a fragrant apple-like odor and a delicate flavor. The tree is much esteemed by the natives for its beauty as well as for its fruit.

O'a.....(*Bischoffia Javanica*). A moderate-sized tree; the juice under the bark is used by the natives for painting or coloring native cloth; wood of a peculiar pink color, valuable for cabinetwork.

Pulu.....Rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*). This species of rubber has been planted on a small scale. It is very slow of growth and does not develop into a large tree, as found in other countries.

Castilloa Elastica. Grows rapidly and the latex produces a first-class commercial rubber.

Ceara. Has been planted to a small extent; the trees thrive well, but it seems doubtful if they will produce good rubber.

Very little rubber has been planted in American Samoa; none at all by the natives. There are some extensive rubber plantations in German Samoa.

Seasea.....	(<i>Eugenia Speciosa</i>). Tree about 50 feet in height; wood hard and tough, light yellow color, of fine texture.
Seitanu.....	A small tree, wood of cherry color, close-grained, heavy, but works easily; not especially valuable.
Talafulu.....	A small tree, very hardy, and quite plentiful; a valuable wood, hard, with the color of American apple, but much finer in grain; susceptible of high polish.
Talie.....	Polynesian Almond; Umbrella Tree (<i>Terminalia Catappa</i>). A moderate-sized tree, though it often attains great size; its branches grow in horizontal swirls; the wood is of light maple color, curly, and of fine texture; not a valuable timber tree, as the heart is usually defective.
Tamanu.....	(<i>Maba</i> sp.). A good-sized tree but grows singly; a hard, light, red-colored wood, resembling cedar when dry, straight grain, but the heart is subject to decay.
Tauanave.....	(<i>Cordia Subcordata</i>). A tree sparsely interspersed throughout the group; wood of a rich walnut color and very durable.
Tavai.....	(<i>Rhus tartensis</i>). A tree of moderate size; grows in a moderate quantity on all the islands; the wood is hard, fine, straight, and resembles live oak, but perhaps is more tenacious.
Toa.....	Ironwood (<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>). A leafless tree with drooping branches somewhat like a pine in general appearance; moderate sized; wood dingy red color; straight grain, coarse, and heavy; not unlike oak when fresh cut, but grows hard when exposed; is a very durable wood; was formerly used for making spears and war clubs.
Toi.....	(<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>). A large tree sparsely interspersed throughout the group; the tree is tall and straight; wood of a delicate peach color, exceedingly tough, and of fine texture, susceptible of a high polish; the heart of the tree resists decay.
Ulu.....	Breadfruit tree (<i>Artocarpus communis</i>). A tree common to all South Sea Islands. It flourishes here in its greatest variety and abundance; the trees surround every house, and every village has one or more groves in the interior. The fruit is the staple food of Samoa. The tree is not tall but is uniform and beautiful in shape, with wide-spreading branches and broad pinnated leaves, the entire foliage charming in its regularity. The fruit is globular and about 6 inches in diameter; it is eaten before it becomes ripe while the pulp is still white and mealy. It is eaten cooked, either baked or boiled. The heart of the tree is a dusky red color, strong, straight, and easily worked. From it the frames of native houses are made, and excepting for boat-building purposes it furnishes the lumber of the natives.
Vata.....	A fair-sized timber tree; wood of maple color, light weight, straight grained, cuts easily, but is quite tough and durable.
Vi.....	(<i>Spondias dulcis</i>). An important tree of large size; it produces a fruit somewhat like the pear, of good flavor. The wood is soft and of little value.
Vivao.....	Wild vi, to distinguish it from the vi, a valuable fruit tree. A large tree, heavy, very sappy, and not valuable.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of copra sold, 1901 to 1911.

Year.	Pounds.	Price per ton (2,240 pounds).	Amount.
1901.	390,778	\$43.46	\$7,582.65
1902.	852,237	62.42	23,751.94
1903.	1,132,878	55.44	28,042.02
1904.	1,240,871	57.69	31,953.46
1905.	2,567,342	57.50	65,797.78
1906.	2,018,860	54.00	48,690.36
1907.	2,059,317	76.25	70,099.52
1908.	2,329,411	61.00	63,434.85
1909.	2,345,487	63.25	66,228.59
1910.	2,743,691	80.00	97,988.96
1911.	3,374,167	82.62	124,452.53

NOTE (a).—Years 1901 and 1902 show tax copra only. Year 1903 shows tax copra and most of surplus copra.

NOTE (b).—The price per ton in first four years is the average price.

Statement of copra weighed into copra sheds.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1903.	1,475,268	1908.	2,583,363
1904.	1,499,108	1909.	2,557,542
1905.	2,803,406	1910.	2,942,028
1906.	2,221,001	1911.	3,611,361
1907.	2,228,416		

APPENDIX "D."

Statement of surplus copra, 1907 to 1911, inclusive.

District.	Year.	Tax surplus.	Copra surplus.
Manua.	1907	\$1,473.79	\$644.60
	1908	156.18	-----
	1909	903.87	727.21
	1910	1,253.30	494.73
	1911	1,526.81	1,769.69
		5,313.95	3,636.23
Eastern.	1907	2,256.50	775.93
	1908	518.77	2,492.39
	1909	1,049.34	1,186.98
	1910	2,489.14	1,339.06
	1911	2,949.47	3,666.40
		9,263.22	9,460.76
Western.	1907	1,755.83	681.21
	1908	839.94	85.77
	1909	1,000.49	1,032.30
	1910	2,743.49	2,125.43
	1911	2,826.58	3,009.19
		9,166.33	6,933.90
		23,743.50	20,030.89
			23,743.50
			43,774.39

NOTE.—The copra returns prior to 1907 were not accurate.

APPENDIX E.

CENSUS.

Returns of Fifth Census, February 1, 1912.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TUTUILA.

County.	Village.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ituan.	Nuuuli.....	108	138	246
	Matuu and Faganeanea.....	29	29	58
	Fagasa.....	103	100	203
Mauputasi.		240	267	507
	Fagaalu.....	25	22	47
	Fagatogo.....	249	274	523
	Pagopago.....	196	208	404
	Leloaloa.....	39	64	103
	Aua.....	104	83	187
Sua.		613	651	1,264
	Laulii.....	63	48	101
	Fagaftua.....	67	46	113
	Masefau.....	65	60	125
	Massausi and Salele.....	31	29	60
Vaifanua.	Afomo.....	30	40	70
		246	223	469
	Vatia.....	55	67	112
	Aoa.....	49	36	85
	Onenoa.....	27	19	46
Saole.	Tula.....	36	28	64
	Alao.....	56	42	98
		223	182	405
	Aunuu.....	98	86	184
	Amouli.....	39	52	91
Naval station and ship.	Alofau.....	26	31	57
		163	169	332
		1,485	1,492	2,977
Total.		193	16	209
		1,678	1,508	3,186

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TUTUILA.

Lealataua.....	Leone.....	252	206	458
	Amalua.....	21	27	48
	Asili.....	31	23	54
	Afao.....	31	89	120
	Nua.....	23	23	46
	Seetaga.....	34	22	56
	Faiolo.....	36	53	61
	Amanave.....	66	53	119
	Poloa.....	43	43	86
	Fagalii.....	41	41	82
	Fagamalo.....	21	12	33
		599	564	1,163
Leasina.....	Aitulagi.....	54	31	85
	Aloaoau.....	50	49	99
	Asu.....	33	24	57
		137	104	241
Tualauta.....	Tafuna.....	12	13	25
	Falenlu.....	90	68	158
	Vaitogi.....	76	68	143
	Ilili.....	84	69	153
	Favalai.....	46	49	95
		307	267	574

CENSUS—Continued.

Returns of Fifth Census, February 1, 1912—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TUTUILA—Continued.

County.	Village.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tualatai.....	Vailoa.....	40	29	69
	Tuanlu.....	26	30	56
	Taputimu.....	40	33	73
	Ituau.....	31	34	65
	Futiga.....	14	13	27
		151	139	290
Total.....		1,194	1,074	2,268

DISTRICT OF MANUA.

Tau.....	Siufaga.....	129	127	256
	Luma.....	132	92	224
Faleasao.....		261	219	480
	Faleasao.....	129	109	238
Fitiuta.....	Leusocalii.....	87	56	143
	Maia.....	90	82	172
Olosega.....		177	138	315
	Olosega.....	170	154	324
	Sili.....	28	29	57
Ofu.....	Ofu.....	199	184	383
Total.....		964	833	1,797

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Eastern district.....	1,678	1,508	3,186
Western district.....	1,194	1,074	2,268
Manua district.....	964	833	1,797
Total.....	3,836	3,416	7,251

Census returns from 1900 to 1912.

Year.	Eastern district.	Western district.	Manua.	Total.
1900.....	2,221	1,702	1,786	5,679
1901.....	2,342	1,618	1,603	5,563
1903.....	2,441	1,752	1,695	5,888
1908.....	3,018	1,907	1,855	6,780
1912.....	3,186	2,268	1,797	7,251

Statement of births, deaths, and marriages, fiscal years, July 1 to June 30.

Year.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.
1900.....	150	285	42
1901.....	188	196	46
1902.....	187	144	89
1903.....	120	166	62
1904.....	127	85	71
1905.....	163	195	96
1906.....	161	225	107
1907.....	178	206	56
1908.....	164	114	68
1909.....	178	95	76
1910.....	180	262	56
Total.....	1,796	1,972	759

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF GENERAL STORES AND CLASSIFICATION.

PAGO PAGO.

W. Blacklock.....	1 first class.
E. Reid.....	1 second class.
A. T. Meredith.....	1 first class.
C. Scanlan.....	1 second class.

LEONE.

A. Pritchard.....	1 first class.
H. S. Smith.....	1 third class.

MANUA.

Manua Cooperative Co.....	2 third class.
A. Young.....	1 third class.

RATINGS OF STORES.

First class: Monthly sales over \$2,000 per month.

Second class: Monthly sales over \$1,000 per month and under \$2,000.

Third class: Monthly sales over \$500 per month and under \$1,000.

Fourth class: Monthly sales over \$250 per month and under \$500.

Fifth class: Monthly sales over \$250 per month.

APPENDIX G.

List of importations into American Samoa, 1911.

Countries.	Bread-stuffs.	Cement.	Cotton goods.	Fish.	Meats, etc.	Canned vegetables.
United States.....	\$26	\$403	\$526	\$1,017	\$213	\$72
British Colonies.....	7,859	76	18,103	2,765	19,037	168
All other.....	168	125	6,607	450	187	.....
Total.....	8,053	604	28,236	4,232	19,437	240
Countries.	Canned fruits.	Leather.	Oils.	Sugar.	Lumber.	Furniture.
United States.....	\$59	\$527	\$204	.....	\$2,136	\$582
British Colonies.....	277	761	2,674	1,499	1,344	842
All other.....	11	666	79	20	349	46
Total.....	347	1,354	2,957	1,519	3,829	1,470
Countries.	Silk goods.	Soap.	Liquors.	Tobacco.	Hardware.	
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,295
British Colonies.....	\$306	\$1,968	\$370	\$638	.....	5,828
All other.....	4	62	581	272	.....	970
Total.....	310	2,020	951	910	.....	8,098
Countries.	.....	.....	.....	.....	All other goods. ¹	Total.
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,379	\$8,430
British Colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,195	70,710
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,054	15,041
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,628	94,190

¹ Not specified above.

ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES WITH ADVANTAGE.

Canned salmon, biscuits, fancy canned provisions and fruits, oils, lumber, cement, building materials, hardware, shotguns, shoes, twine and fishing nets, cartridges (shotgun), clocks, and jewelry.

APPENDIX H.

A LIST OF BOOKS ON SAMOA.

Churchill, L. P..... "Samoa Uma." Forest & Stream Pub. Co., New York City, 1902.

Churchill, Wm..... "Polynesian Wanderings." Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., 1911.

Churchward, W. B..... "My Consulate in Samoa." Richard Bentley & Son, London, 1887.

Jordan, David Starr..... "Fishes of Samoa." Bureau of Fisheries (United States Government publication), 1906.

London Missionary Society..... "Kalena (calendar) Samoa." Issued annually; L. M. S. Press, Malua, Upolu, German Samoa.

Macmillan & Co. (London)..... "Statesman's Year Book." Issued annually.

Pratt, George..... "Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language." London Missionary Society Press, Malua, Upolu, German Samoa, 1912.

Safford, W. E..... "Useful Plants of Guam" (with many references to Samoan plants). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1905.

Stair, John B..... "Old Samoa." The Religious Tract Society, London, 1897.

Stevenson, Robert Louis..... "A Footnote to History: Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa." Chas. Scribner & Son, 1892.
"Letters of." Chas. Scribner & Son, 1899.
"Vailima Letters." Stone & Kimball, Chicago, 1895.

Turner, George..... "Nineteen Years in Polynesia." John Snow. London, 1861.
"Samoa a Hundred Years Ago." Macmillan & Co., London, 1884.

United States..... Forty-third Congress, first session, Senate Executive Document No. 45. Message from President; report by Secretary of State upon Samoa contains report of Col. A. B. Steinberger, 1874.
Forty-sixth Congress, first session, Senate Executive Document No. 2. President's message in relation to affairs in Samoa contains report of Mr. Goward on Samoa, 1879.
Fiftieth Congress, first session, House Executive Document No. 238, American Rights in Samoa. Contains treaty between the United States and Samoa of 1878, and report of George H. Bates, special agent to Samoa.
Fifty-first Congress, first session, Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 81. General act, signed at Berlin June 14, 1889, regarding neutrality of Samoa and Government by United States, Germany, and Great Britain. Many other papers on Samoan affairs.
Foreign Relations of, 1899. Report of Mr. Bartlett Tripp. Tripartite Convention partitioning Samoa.

U. S. Government Printing Office..... Memoranda furnished by Navy Department during second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, 1902, in re Tutuila.
Naval Governor, General Orders relative thereto, and other documents in force Jan. 1, 1903.
Treaties, Conventions and State Papers, relating to the acquisition of Samoan Islands, 1903.
Wilkes, Charles..... Narrative of United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842. Philadelphia, Lee & Blanchard, 5 volumes, 1845.



